




The presentation will begin shortly. There will be no audio until then.



 NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT of HEALTH


Frequently Asked Questions

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How to Use Today's Presentation

- First, a question commonly asked of the Immunization Program will be presented.
- Next, answer choices will be shown.
- A poll will appear on the right side of your screen
 - Discuss the question amongst your group and choose an answer.
 - All participants will have 1 minute to answer.
- The correct answer and the results will be shown after 1 minute.
- Percentages will be shown, not individual responses.


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1. You come into the clinic in the morning to notice that your freezer has quit working. You now need to transport your vaccine to another clinic. What is the appropriate way to transport the vaccine to your backup storage unit?




What is the appropriate way to transport the vaccine to your backup storage unit?

- A. The vaccine does not need to be transported, it is not viable anyway
- B. Packing the vaccine in a certified transport cooler with frozen gel packs and a data logger
- C. Packing the vaccine in a certified transport cooler with frozen gel packs
- D. Packing the vaccine in a certified transport cooler with dry ice and a data logger



Correct Answer

- B. Packing the vaccine in a certified transport cooler with frozen gel packs and a data logger



Vaccine Transport

- The vaccine cold chain should be maintained at all times during vaccine storage and transport.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that if emergency transport of vaccines is necessary, it should be done using a qualified container and pack-out or portable refrigerator/freezer.
- Vaccine manufacturers do not recommend re-use of shipping containers and packing material for routine transport.



Vaccine Transport



- Do NOT use dry ice, even for temporary storage or emergency transport. Dry ice may expose varicella-containing vaccines to temperatures colder than -58°F (-50°C).
- North Dakota requires a digital data logger with a current and valid certificate of calibration testing is placed with the vaccines during transport.



2. Today Jackson's mom brings him in for his third dose of PCV13 vaccine. As you are preparing to draw the vaccine up you notice the expiration date is 6/16. Can Jackson still receive his PCV13 immunization today?



Can Jackson still receive his PCV13 immunization today?

- A. Yes, you can use the vaccine up to four days after the expiration date
- B. No, a dose of PPSV23 should be used instead
- C. No, the vaccine expired on June 1, 2016
- D. Yes, the vaccine does not expire until June 30, 2016



Correct Answer

- D. Yes, the vaccine does not expire until June 30, 2016



Vaccine Expiration Dates

- Vaccine may be used through the last day of the month indicated on the expiration date. After that, do not use it. Monitor your vaccine supply carefully so that vaccines do not expire.



Both President Wilson, in 1916, and President Coolidge, in 1927, issued proclamations asking for June 14 to be observed as the National Flag Day. But it wasn't until August 3, 1949, that Congress approved the national observance, and President Harry Truman signed it into law.



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3. The temperature within a vaccine storage unit is found to be out of the recommended range. The current storage unit temperature, along with the minimum and maximum temperatures since the last reading, are recorded. What other temperature should be recorded?

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What other temperature should be recorded?

- A. The current outdoor temperature should be recorded
- B. The room temperature should be recorded
- C. No other temperature needs to be recorded
- D. The average temperature for the previous day

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Correct Answer

- B. The room temperature should be recorded.



Temperature Monitoring

- Temperatures displayed on the unit should still be reviewed and recorded a minimum of two times each workday, as well as minimum and maximum temperatures since the last reading, to determine if temperatures are out of range.



Temperature Monitoring

- If the vaccine cold chain is broken, the ambient room temperature is useful information in helping determine how to handle the compromised vaccine.
 - If the room temperature is too warm this can cause your units to run more frequent and colder.
 - If the heat goes out in the winter your units will also be affected by the colder room and will not run as frequent and run warmer.



Are you able to complete the series for Matt?

- A. Yes, complete the series with 1 adult dose of hepatitis B vaccine and 2 adult doses of hepatitis A vaccine
- B. You are unable to since Matt received Twinrix he needs to complete the series with Twinrix
- C. No, you would have to start both the hepatitis A and B series over
- D. Yes, complete the series with 2 adult doses of hepatitis B vaccine and 2 adult doses of hepatitis A vaccine



Correct Answer

- D. Yes, complete the series with 2 adult doses of hepatitis B vaccine and 2 adult doses of hepatitis A vaccine



Hepatitis Vaccine

- Twinrix is licensed as a 3-dose series for people age 18 years and older
- If Twinrix is not available or if you choose not to use Twinrix to complete the Twinrix series, you should do the following:
 - If 1 dose of Twinrix was given, complete the series with 2 adult doses of hepatitis B vaccine and 2 adult doses of hepatitis A vaccine
 - If 2 doses of Twinrix were given, complete the schedule with 1 adult dose of hepatitis A vaccine and 1 adult dose of hepatitis B vaccine



Twinrix Vaccine

- A dose of Twinrix contains a standard adult dose of hepatitis B vaccine and a pediatric dose of hepatitis A vaccine. Thus, a dose of Twinrix can be substituted for any dose of the hepatitis B series but not for any dose of the hepatitis A series.
- This is why two additional doses would be needed to complete the series.



A woman called Sonora Smart Dodd was an influential figure in the establishment of Father's Day. Her father raised six children by himself after the death of their mother. This was uncommon at that time, as many widowers placed their children in the care of others or quickly married again. Sonora felt that her father deserved recognition for what he had done. The first time Father's Day was held in June was in 1910. Father's Day was officially recognized as a holiday in 1972 by President Nixon.



5. Max is 3 months old today and presents to your clinic today for his immunizations. You look in NDIIS at the Forecaster and notice Max has not had any immunizations. When you go to give Max his rotavirus vaccine you notice he has a gastrostomy tube. Can Max receive his rotavirus vaccine?



Can Max receive his rotavirus vaccine?

- A. No, Max is too old to receive the first dose rotavirus vaccine
- B. Yes, rotavirus vaccine can be given through the gastrostomy tube
- C. Yes, but Max has to take the rotavirus vaccine orally
- D. No, Max should not be recommended to receive rotavirus vaccine



Correct Answer

- B. Yes, rotavirus vaccine can be given through the gastrostomy tube




Rotavirus Vaccine

- For children with preexisting, chronic gastrointestinal condition, ACIP considers the benefit of vaccination to outweigh the theoretical risks, and vaccination is recommended.
- The manufacturer has not addressed this issue but CDC considers administration of rotavirus vaccine via gastrostomy tube to be acceptable practice. There should be no problem flushing the tube after vaccine has been administered.




6. You have four doses of Tdap that expired on 4/20/2016 that are sitting on your desk. You want to get the expired off your desk, should this vaccine be sent back to McKesson?




You want to get the expired vaccine off your desk, should this vaccine be sent back to McKesson?

- A. Yes, all expired vaccine should be returned to McKesson
- B. Yes, all expired vaccine except open multidose vials of vaccine should be returned to McKesson
- C. No, only full boxes of vaccine should be sent back to McKesson
- D. Yes, all expired vaccine but flu should be returned to McKesson



Correct Answer

- B. Yes, all expired vaccine except open vials multidose vials of vaccine should be returned to McKesson



Vaccine Return

- Return all unopened vials and manufacturer's pre-filled syringes of non-viable vaccine to McKesson. Vaccine provided by the NDDoH should never be discarded.
- The one exception would be open vials or syringes, including multi-dose vials from which doses have already been withdrawn. These cannot be sent back to McKesson. The vaccine should be reported as wastage in the NDHS vaccine return and wastage module. The open vials and syringes should then be discarded per your facilities policy.



The summer solstice heralds the beginning of summer in the Northern Hemisphere. The timing of the summer solstice depends on when the Sun reaches its northernmost point of the equator. In 2016, summer begins with the solstice on June 20 at 6:34 a.m. EDT. This summer solstice is the day with the most hours of sunlight during the whole year.



7. Samuel comes to the clinic today for his kindergarten shots. After explaining all the immunizations to mom, you go to prepare the immunizations. When you return mom tells you that she forgot that Samuel has had the chickenpox a few months ago. You already have the vaccine drawn up. Can you use this vaccine for another patient?



Can you save this vaccine for another patient?

- A. Yes, as long as the vaccine is stored properly, no one wants to waste
- B. No, once the vaccine is drawn up it needs to be used immediately or discard
- C. Yes, the vaccine can be stored up to 30 minutes and used on another patient
- D. None of the above



Correct Answer

- C. Yes, the vaccine can be stored up to 30 minutes and used on another patient



Vaccine Stability of Reconstituted Vaccine

- Varicella, Zoster, MMRV – ≤30 minutes (and protect from light)
- MMR – ≤8 hours (and protect from light)
- Pentacel – administer immediately (within 30 minutes)
- ActHIB and Hiberix – within 24 hours
- Menveo –okay for up to 8 hours



Vaccine Stability

- Most vaccines are supplied in single-dose vials or manufacturer-filled syringes. These preparations do not contain a bacteriostatic (preservative) agent. Once a single-dose vial is opened, meaning that the protective cap has been removed, it should be discarded at the end of the workday if not used.
- The same is true for an activated manufacturer-filled syringe. Removing the needle cap or attaching a needle activates a manufacturer-filled syringe and breaks the sterile seal.
- Multidose vials contain a bacteriostatic (preservative) agent. Once opened, a multidose vial may be used through the expiration date unless contaminated or the manufacturer's product information specifies a different timeframe.



Vaccine Stability


- CDC recommends that providers draw up vaccine only at the time of administration and not predraw vaccines. Filling a syringe before it is needed increases the risk for administration errors. Once in the syringe, vaccines are difficult to tell apart.
- Other problems associated with this practice are wasted vaccine, the risk of inappropriate temperature conditions, resulting in potentially reduced vaccine potency, and possible bacterial contamination in vaccines that do not contain a preservative, such as single-dose vials.



In 1933, eager motorists park their automobiles on the grounds of Park-In Theaters, the first-ever drive-in movie theater, located on Crescent Boulevard in Camden, New Jersey. On June 6, 1933 the first drive-in movie theater opens!




8. You had a temperature excursion and had vaccine that was not viable. The vaccine that is not viable is MMR, PCV13, MCV4, HPV9, Tdap and DTaP. Would you need to enter these vaccines into the NDIIS returns and wastages module?




Would you need to enter these vaccines into the NDIIS returns and wastages module?

- A. All of these vaccines would be entered in the return module as they would need to be returned to McKesson
- B. All of these vaccines would need to be entered in the wastage module and disposed of per your facilities policy
- C. These vaccines would not need to be entered into NDIIS, just report these vaccines to the Immunization Program
- D. The open boxes would need to be entered as a wastage and the full boxes would be entered as a return and returned to McKesson



Correct Answer

- A. All of these vaccines would be entered in the return module as they would need to be returned to McKesson



Vaccine Returns

- **Vaccine Return:** All non-viable vaccine that needs to be returned to McKesson because it has expired, spoiled because of a temperature excursion or due to a vaccine recall. Multi-dose vials (MDVs) can only be returned if no doses have been drawn from the vial.



Vaccine Wastage

- **Vaccine Wastage:** All non-viable vaccine that is not able to be returned to McKesson. This includes broken vaccine vials or syringes, vaccine drawn into a syringe but not administered, lost or unaccounted for vaccine and partially used MDVs. Examples are open multidose vials of polio and flu.



Vaccine Returns

- All spoiled/expired state-supplied vaccines must be returned to McKesson within six months of spoilage/expiration.
- All vaccine returns and wastages must be entered into NDIIS.



Vaccine Returns

- Notify the NDDoH Immunization Program if any vaccine must be wasted as a result of exposure to temperatures outside of the acceptable range. Failure to report wasted vaccine may result in your facility no longer being able to receive state-supplied vaccine.



The first U.S. Space walk took place on June 3, 1965. Ed White became the first American to conduct a spacewalk. The spacewalk lasted 23 minutes.



9. Johnny has private health insurance and was vaccinated using private vaccine. Two weeks later his parents received a large bill for the immunizations because his deductible had yet to be met. Is Johnny now VFC eligible?



Is Johnny now VFC eligible?

- A. He is now considered VFC eligible because he is underinsured
- B. He is considered not VFC eligible because he is privately insured and has not yet met his deductible
- C. If the patient is unable to pay the deductible he is considered VFC eligible
- D. A patient is never VFC eligible if they have private health insurance



Correct Answer

- B. He is considered not VFC eligible because he is privately insured and has not yet met his deductible



VFC Eligibility

- Medicaid eligible
- Uninsured
- American Indian/ Alaska Native
- Underinsured



Insurance Coverage

- Children who have health insurance but have high deductibles are considered insured. Once the deductible is met, insurance covers vaccinations. They should be given privately-purchased vaccine and insurance or the parent should be billed.



10. Fred is 17 years old and has had one dose Tdap and MCV4, two doses of Varicella and three doses of HPV vaccine. He received a recall letter from the health department. His mom is wondering why?



His mom is wondering why?

- A. Fred received the recall letter by mistake
- B. Fred has two records in the NDIIS
- C. Fred should have received a booster dose of MCV4 at age 16
- D. None of the above



Correct Answer

- C. Fred should have received a booster dose of MCV4 at age 16



Meningococcal

- MCV-4 is recommended for all children at 11-12 years of age, with a booster dose at age 16
- For adolescents who receive the first dose at age 13 – 15 years, a one-time booster dose should be given, preferably at 16 – 18 years
- Patients who received their first dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine at or after age 16 years do not need a booster dose unless they become at increased risk for meningococcal disease



11. Sally is 16 years olds and received her first dose of Trumenba® six months ago. Should Sally receive another dose today and how many more doses should she receive?



Should Sally receive another dose today and how many more doses should she receive?

- A. Sally does not need any more doses of Trumenba®
- B. Sally should receive one more dose today of Trumenba®
- C. Sally should receive a dose of Trumenba® today and another dose in one month
- D. Sally should receive a dose of Trumenba® today and another dose in six months



Correct Answer

- B. Sally should receive one more dose today of Trumenba



Meningococcal B

- Trumenba® is indicated for active immunization to prevent invasive disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*.
- Trumenba® is FDA approved for use in individuals 10 through 25 years of age.



Meningococcal B

- As of the June 2015 ACIP meeting the ACIP recommend that a meningococcal B vaccine series may be administered to persons 16 through 23 years of age with a preferred age of vaccination of 16 through 18 years.
- This Category B (permissive) recommendation allows for individual clinical decision-making, and will enable coverage of meningococcal B vaccines by the VFC program and most insurance plans.



Meningococcal B

- In April 2016:
 - Trumenba® (Pfizer) - 2 dose series ***New FDA Licensure**
 - Doses at 0 and 6 months



Upcoming Lunch and Learns

- July
 - Sean Trimble from the Centers for Disease Control
 - Storage and Handling
- August – No Lunch & Learn
 - North Dakota State Immunization Conference
- September
 - Childcare and School Requirements




Type your question to the right in the chat window

After the presentation, questions may be sent to:

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Post-Test Information

- Post-test
 - Nurses interested in continuing education credit, visit: <http://www.ndhealth.gov/disease/post/default.aspx?PostID=126>
 - Successfully complete the five-question post-test to receive your certificate.
- Credit for this session is available until Tuesday, July 12, 2016.
- This presentation will be posted to our website: www.ndhealth.gov/immunize

